

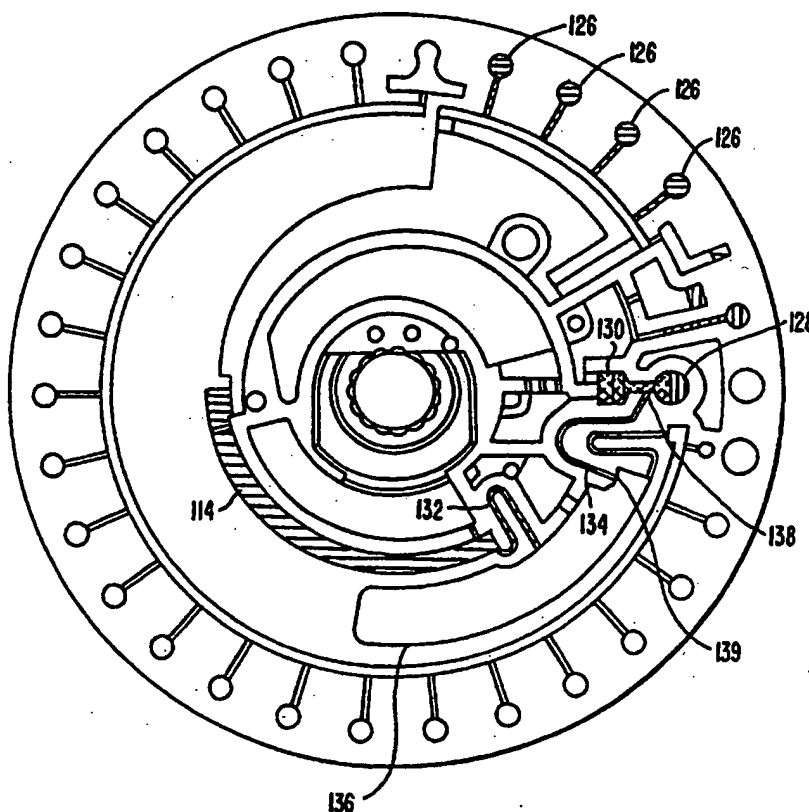


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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/07145 (22) International Filing Date: 5 June 1995 (05.06.95) (30) Priority Data: 08/254,406 6 June 1994 (06.06.94) US (71) Applicant: ABAXIS, INC. [US/US]; 1320 Chesapeake Terrace, Sunnyvale, CA 94089 (US). (72) Inventors: KOPF-SILL, Anne, R.; 30 Minoca Road, Portola Valley, CA 94028 (US). SCHEMBRI, Carol, T.; 3912 Marshall Avenue, San Mateo, CA 94403 (US). (74) Agents: BASTIAN, Kevin, L. et al.; Townsend and Townsend Khourie and Crew, Steuart Street Tower, 20th floor, One Market Plaza, San Francisco, CA 94105-1492, e (US).		(81) Designated States: CA, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: MODIFIED SIPHONS FOR IMPROVED METERING PRECISION**(57) Abstract**

The present invention provides centrifugal force rotors for delivering a premeasured volume of liquid to a chamber in the rotor. In particular the rotors comprise siphons (134) for delivering a premeasured volume of liquid between a first and a second chamber (136) in the rotor. The siphons (134) of the invention are designed such that the inlet (138) of the siphon on the first chamber is radially outward of the siphon outlet (139) on the second chamber (136). The first chamber is emptied to a level equivalent to the radial position of the siphon outlet (139).



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MODIFIED SIPHONS FOR IMPROVED METERING PRECISION

5 The present application is a continuation in part of
copen ding application U.S.S.N. 08/115,162, which is
incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates generally to devices
and methods for analyzing biological fluids. In particular,
it relates to the design and use of improved centrifugal
rotors having siphons which allow delivery of a precise volume
of liquid to a chamber in the rotor.

15 Biological tests of blood plasma and other
biological fluids frequently require that fluids be quickly
divided into predetermined volumes for analysis in a variety
of optical tests or assays. It is also frequently desirable
to separate potentially interfering cellular components of the
20 material from the other fluid prior to testing. Such
measurement and separation steps have previously been
typically performed by centrifugation to separate, for
instance, blood plasma from the cellular components, followed
by manual or automated pipetting of predetermined volumes of
25 the blood plasma into separate test wells. Such procedures
are labor intensive and time-consuming. As a result, various
automated systems and methods have been proposed for providing
multiple aliquots of plasma suitable for testing in a more
efficient manner.

30 A major advance in the analysis of biological fluids
has been the use of centrifugal rotors. These rotors are
designed to measure volumes of a biological fluid, such as
blood, remove cellular components, and mix the fluid with an
appropriate diluent for analysis, for example by optical
35 testing. Typically, the rotors provide a plurality of
discrete volumes of sample in separate cuvettes in which the
sample is optically analyzed.

To ensure accurate and consistent results, such rotors require the delivery of precisely measured volumes of liquid to various chambers in the rotor. This must often be accomplished in circumstances in which the rotor quickly
5 accelerates and decelerates or is otherwise perturbed during operation. This perturbation can often lead to delivery of inaccurately measured volumes. The present invention addresses these and other needs.

Description of the Background Art

10 U.S. Patent Nos. 4,894,204, and 5,160,702 disclose siphons for transferring fluids between chambers in a rotor. U.S. Patent No. 4,244,916 discloses a rotor comprising a plurality of cuvettes positioned radially outward of a central receptacle. Each cuvette is connected to the central
15 receptacle by a duct and comprises a separate air escape orifice. U.S. Patent No. 4,314,968 relates to rotors having cells positioned on the periphery of the rotor. Each cell includes a peripheral orifice for removing fluid introduced into the cell. U.S. Patent No. 4,902,479 discloses a multi-
20 cuvette rotor comprising elongated, radially extending cuvettes. Each elongated cuvette comprises a first chamber for receiving a first constituent and a second chamber for receiving a second constituent. A divider structure between the first and second chambers prevents mixing of the
25 constituents before a predetermined time. Mixing occurs as the rotor is spun at a sufficient speed. U.S. Patent No. 4,963,498 discloses devices which rely upon capillaries, chambers, and orifices to pump and mix fluids for optical analysis. U.S. Patent No. 5,077,013 discloses rotors
30 comprising peripheral cuvettes connected to holding chambers positioned radially inward from the cuvettes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

35 The present invention provides centrifugal rotors comprising siphons for delivering a premeasured volume of liquid, typically a biological sample such as plasma, between a first and a second chamber in the rotor. The siphons of the invention have an elbow that is radially inward of the

radially most inward point of the fluid in the first chamber. As the rotor is spinning the fluid does not flow past the elbow. After the rotor stops, capillary forces "prime" the siphon by pulling fluid just around the elbow. When the rotor is restarted, centrifugal force draws the remaining fluid out of the metering chamber into the receiving chamber until the level of the fluid in the metering chamber is at the same radial distance as the outlet of the siphon. The siphons of the invention are designed such that the inlet of the siphon on the first chamber is radially outward of the siphon outlet on the second chamber.

The positioning of the inlets and outlets of the siphons of the invention provide a number of advantages. For example, the inlet of the siphon is always positioned radially outward of the final position of the meniscus of the fluid in the first chamber, after fluid has been transferred to the second chamber. Thus, inaccuracy in measurement associated with different shaped menisci in different fluids is minimized since the meniscus is minimized. In addition, one of skill will recognize that all siphons are semi-stable because the train of fluid in a siphon is stable but easily broken if the rotor is perturbed. When the train of fluid is broken, under centrifugal force, the fluid contained in the siphon will flow to the radially most outward point. In prior art siphons this point is the siphon outlet. Thus, the potential exists for the delivery of unmetered volumes of fluid to the receiving chamber. In the siphons of the present invention, the radially most outward point in the siphon is the siphon inlet. In this design, the problem of delivering unmetered volumes of fluid is avoided because the fluid flows back into the first chamber when the train of fluid is broken.

The chambers connected by the siphons of the invention are used to perform any of a number of functions, such as metering liquids, separating solid components from a sample, mixing diluent with the sample, and the like. In the preferred embodiments, the siphons connect a plasma metering chamber to a mixing chamber for mixing the premeasured volume of plasma with diluent.

In addition, the rotors of the invention comprise unmodified inlet channels connecting a distribution ring to cuvettes comprising reagents for optical analysis of a biological sample. The inlet channels are sized such that, as the rotor spins, gas escapes from the cuvette through the inlet channel as the liquid enters the cuvette through the inlet channel. An "unmodified inlet channel" as used herein refers to a simple inlet channel, typically having a rectangular cross section, which is not modified (e.g., by altering the cross-sectional shape, surface texture, and the like) to provide a pathway for gas to escape from a cuvette that is not otherwise vented.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1A-1F are top plan views of a rotor of the invention showing the flow of fluids through the chambers and channels of the rotor as the rotor is spun.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention provides methods and devices for the delivery of liquids to chambers in an analytical rotor. The rotors of the invention comprise siphons which ensure precise delivery of metered volumes of liquid to a desired chamber in the rotor.

The rotors of the invention are suitable for the analysis of any liquid, typically a biological sample such as whole blood or plasma. It is also useful with numerous other biological fluids, such as urine, sputum, semen, saliva, ocular lens fluid, cerebral fluid, spinal fluid, amniotic fluid. Other fluids that can be tested include tissue culture media, food and industrial chemicals, environmental samples and the like.

The rotors typically provide chambers which can separate cellular components from the biological sample (e.g. whole blood), measure a precise volume of liquid sample (e.g. plasma), mix the sample with an appropriate diluent and deliver the diluted sample to cuvettes for optical analysis. The fluid delivered to the cuvettes, undergoes reaction(s) within the cuvettes, e.g., reaction with a reagent which forms

part of an analytical procedure to detect one or more analytes within the fluid. The sample may further be optically analyzed while present in the rotor, either with or without prior reaction.

5 The apparatus of the present invention comprises an analytical rotor having a rotor body which is capable of being mounted on a conventional laboratory centrifuge of the type which is commercially available from suppliers, such a Beckman Instruments, Inc., Spinco Division, Fullerton, California;
10 Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; VWR Scientific, San Francisco, California, and the like. Generally, the centrifugal rotor will include a receptacle or other coupling device suitable for mounting on a vertical drive shaft provided by the centrifuge. The particular design of the
15 receptacle or coupling device will depend on the nature of the centrifuge, and it will be appreciated that the centrifugal rotor of the present invention may be adapted for use with all or most types of centrifuges which are now available or which may become available in the future.

20 The rotor body comprises a structure which maintains a desired geometric pattern or relationship between a plurality of chambers, interconnecting passages, and vents, as described in more detail below. Various specialized chambers and channels suitable for use in the rotors of the invention
25 are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,061,381 and 5,122,284, and U.S.S.N. 07/678,762 and 07/783,041 which are incorporated herein by reference.

 Usually, the body will be a substantially solid plate or disk with the chambers and passages formed as spaces
30 or voids in the otherwise solid matrix. Conveniently, such solid plate structures may be formed by laminating a plurality of separately-formed layers together into a composite structure where the chambers and horizontal passages are generally formed between adjacent layers. The vertical
35 passages may be formed through the layers. The individual layers may be formed by injection molding, machining, or combinations thereof, and will usually be joined together, typically using a suitable adhesive or by ultrasonic welding.

The final enclosed volumes are formed when the layers are brought together.

Of course, the centrifugal rotor could also be formed as a plurality of discrete components, such as tubes, vessels, chambers, etc., arranged in a suitable framework. Such assemblies of discrete components, however, are generally more difficult to manufacture and are therefore less desirable than those formed within a substantially solid plate.

The rotor body may be formed from a wide variety of materials and may optionally include two or more materials. Usually, the material(s) will be transparent so that the presence and distribution of the biological fluid, cellular components, and reagents, may be observed within the various internal chambers and passages. Optionally, to the extent analytical chambers, e.g., cuvettes, or other test wells are formed within the rotor, it is desirable to have suitable optical paths formed within the rotor so that the contents of the cuvettes may be observed spectrophotometrically, fluorometrically, or by other optical assessment instruments. The construction of suitable cuvettes having particular optical paths formed therethrough is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,173,193, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. In the preferred embodiment, the rotor is formed with an acrylic resin having suitable optical properties, at least in those areas which define an optical path.

The apparatus and method of the present invention are suitable for performing a wide variety of analytic procedures and assays which are beneficially or necessarily performed on blood plasma and other samples. The analytic procedures may require that the sample be combined with one or more reagents so that some detectable change occurs which may be related to the presence and/or amount of a particular component (analyte) or characteristic of the sample. For instance, the sample may undergo a reaction or other change which results in a change in color, fluorescence, luminescence, or the like, which may be measured by conventional spectrophotometers, fluorometers, light

detectors, and the like. In some cases, immunoassays and other specific binding assays may be performed within the cell-free fluid collection chamber or within cuvettes which are connected to the collection chamber. Generally, such assay procedures should be homogeneous and not require a separation step. In other cases, however, it may be possible to accommodate heterogeneous assay systems by providing a means to separate the sample (e.g., blood plasma) from the collection chamber or another test well or cuvette after the immunological reaction step has occurred. One of skill will recognize that the means of analyzing the sample is not an important aspect of the invention. Any of a number of analytical methods can be adapted for use in the rotors of the invention, depending upon the particular sample being analyzed and component being detected.

In the case of blood analyses, conventional blood assays are typically preformed. Examples of assays which may be performed include those designed to detect glucose, lactate dehydrogenase, serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT), serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase (SGPT), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), total protein, alkalinity, phosphatase, bilirubin, calcium, chloride, sodium, potassium, magnesium, and the like. This list is not exhaustive and is intended merely as being exemplary of the assays which may be performed using the apparatus and method of the present invention. Usually, these tests will require that the blood and plasma be combined with one or more reagents which result in an optically detectable, usually photometrically detectable, change in the plasma. The reagents which are required are well known and amply described in the patent and scientific literature.

The reagents are preferably provided in lyophilized form to increase stability. Ideally, they are provided in the form of lyophilized reagent spheres as described in U.S.S.N. 07/747,179, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Referring now to Figures 1A-F, an analytical rotor comprising the chambers and channels of the present invention can be seen. Figure 1A shows the position of a blood sample

102 in the blood application chamber 104 after the sample has been loaded in the rotor body 100. A diluent container in chamber 106 is opened upon mounting of the rotor on the spindle of the centrifuge as described in copending and
5 commonly assigned application, U.S. Serial No. 07/873,327, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Fig. 1B shows the position of the diluent 108 and blood sample 102 after the rotor is spun at 4,000 rpm. The blood sample 102 begins to exit the blood application chamber
10 104 and enters the plasma metering chamber 110. At the same time, diluent 108 empties from the diluent container into the holding chamber 112. The diluent immediately begins to enter the diluent metering chamber 114 through channel 116.

Fig. 1C shows the position of the liquids as the
15 rotor 100 continues to spin. Here, the blood sample 102 has emptied the blood application chamber 104 and overflows the plasma metering chamber 110 into the overflow chamber 118 where it flows to the hemoglobin cuvette 120 and the excess blood dump 122. Meanwhile, diluent 108 fills the diluent
20 metering chamber 114 and excess flows through channel 124 to diluent-only cuvettes 126 and excess diluent dump 127.

Fig. 1D shows the position of the liquids at the conclusion of the first spin. The blood sample 102 has separated into cells 128 and plasma 130. The diluent-only
25 cuvettes 126 are filled and a predetermined amount of diluent remains in the diluent metering chamber 114. The rotor 100 is then stopped and the siphon 132 from the diluent metering chamber 114, as well as the siphon 134 from the plasma metering chamber 110, are allowed to prime, as described
30 above. Siphon 134 is a siphon of the present invention. It is connected to the plasma metering chamber 110 at inlet 138. The inlet 138 is position radially outward of the siphon outlet 139, through which the siphon 134 empties into the mixing chamber 136.

35 Fig. 1E shows the position of the liquids during the second spin of the rotor. The diluent metering chamber 114 empties into the mixing chamber 136 through siphon 132. A predetermined amount of plasma 130 is metered into the mixing

chamber 136 and the two fluids are mixed, thereby forming diluted plasma 131. The amount of plasma 130 delivered to the mixing chamber 136 is determined by the position of the outlet 139 on the siphon 134. As can be seen in this figure, the final level of the plasma 133 in the plasma metering chamber 110 is at the same radial position as the outlet 139. Thus, the volume of plasma delivered to the mixing chamber 136 is determined by the volume of the plasma metering chamber 110 between the exit to the overflow chamber 129 and the final level of plasma 133. After the plasma and diluent are mixed in the mixing chamber 136, the rotor is stopped again and the output siphon 140 is primed.

Fig. 1F shows the position of the diluted plasma 131 as the rotor is spun during the third spin. This figure illustrates the movement of the diluted plasma 131 through the distribution ring 142 and inlet channels 144 to the cuvettes 146 and excess plasma dump 147. The resistance to flow in the output siphon 140 is selected to be higher than the resistance to flow in the distribution ring 142 and the inlet channels 144 so that air present in the cuvettes 146 can escape as the cuvettes are filled. Specifically, siphon 140 is dimensioned such that the ratio of the cross sectional area of the inlet channels 144 to the cross sectional area of the liquid in them is greater than 2:1, preferably greater than about 4:1. The cross sectional area of the inlet channels 144 is typically the same as or slightly smaller than that of the distribution channel 142 so that gas in the unvented cuvettes escapes through the inlet channels 144 and distribution 142. If the sample is plasma or diluted plasma and the channels are rectangular in cross-section, their dimensions are typically as follows: siphon: 0.150 mm depth, 0.200 mm width; distribution channel 0.300 mm depth, 0.500mm width; inlet channels: 0.150 depth, 0.500 width.

After the cuvettes have been filled, reagents present in the cuvettes are mixed with the solution and the necessary photometric analyses are made on the sample. Such analyses are carried out as described above according to methods known to those of skill in the art.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in detail for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be obvious that certain modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A centrifugal rotor comprising a rotor body comprising a first chamber containing a liquid, a second chamber, and a siphon, the siphon being connected to the first chamber through a siphon inlet and connected to the second chamber through a siphon outlet, the siphon inlet being radially outward of the siphon outlet.

2. The rotor of claim 1, wherein the second chamber is a mixing chamber.

3. The rotor of claim 1, wherein the first chamber is a metering chamber.

4. The rotor of claim 1, wherein the liquid is blood plasma.

5. The rotor of claim 1, further comprising a cuvette containing reagents necessary for the analysis of a biological sample.

6. The rotor of claim 1, wherein the rotor further comprises a distribution ring positioned radially outward of the second chamber, a delivery channel connecting the distribution ring to the second chamber, the distribution ring being connected to a cuvette through an inlet channel.

7. The rotor of claim 6, wherein the inlet channel has a cross sectional area at least about 1.5 times the cross sectional area of the delivery channel.

8. The rotor of claim 7, wherein the cross sectional area of the inlet channel is about 2 times the cross sectional area of the delivery channel.

9. The rotor of claim 7, wherein the cross sectional area of the delivery channel is about 0.03 mm².

10. The rotor of claim 6, wherein the delivery channel is a siphon.

5 11. A method of delivering a premeasured volume of liquid from a first chamber to a second chamber in a rotor, the method comprising:

10 providing a rotor comprising a first chamber, a second chamber, and a siphon connected to the first chamber through a siphon inlet and connected to the second chamber through a siphon outlet, the siphon inlet being radially outward of the siphon outlet;

spinning the rotor, thereby introducing an unmeasured volume of liquid into the first chamber;

15 stopping the rotation of the rotor, thereby priming the siphon connecting the first chamber to the second chamber; and

20 spinning the rotor, thereby initiating the operation of the siphon and delivering the premeasured volume of the liquid from the first chamber to the second chamber, the premeasured volume being determined by the radial position of the siphon outlet.

25 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the delivery channel is a siphon and the step of spinning the rotor includes the step of decreasing speed of the rotor such that the siphon is primed.

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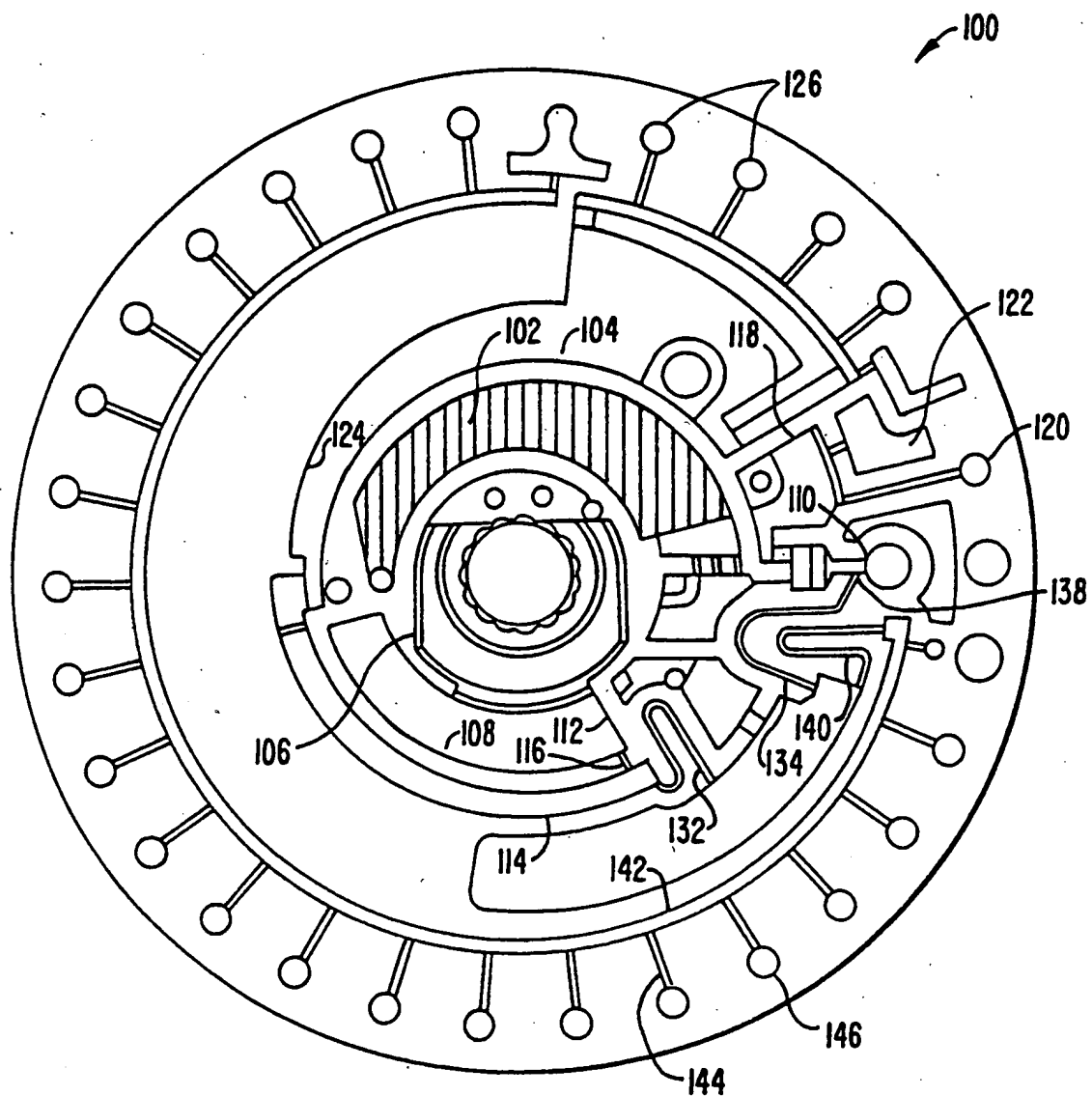


FIG. 1A.

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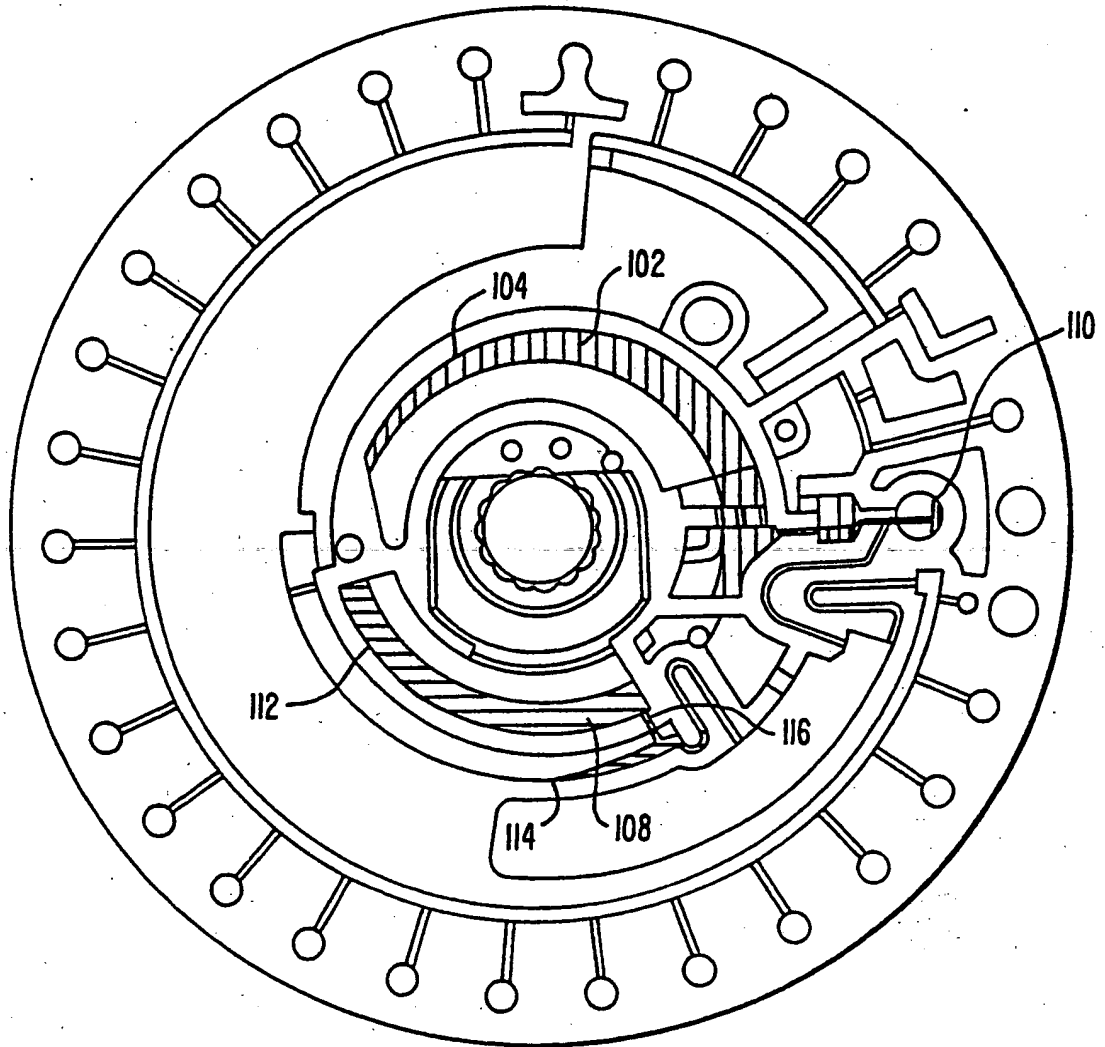


FIG. 1B.

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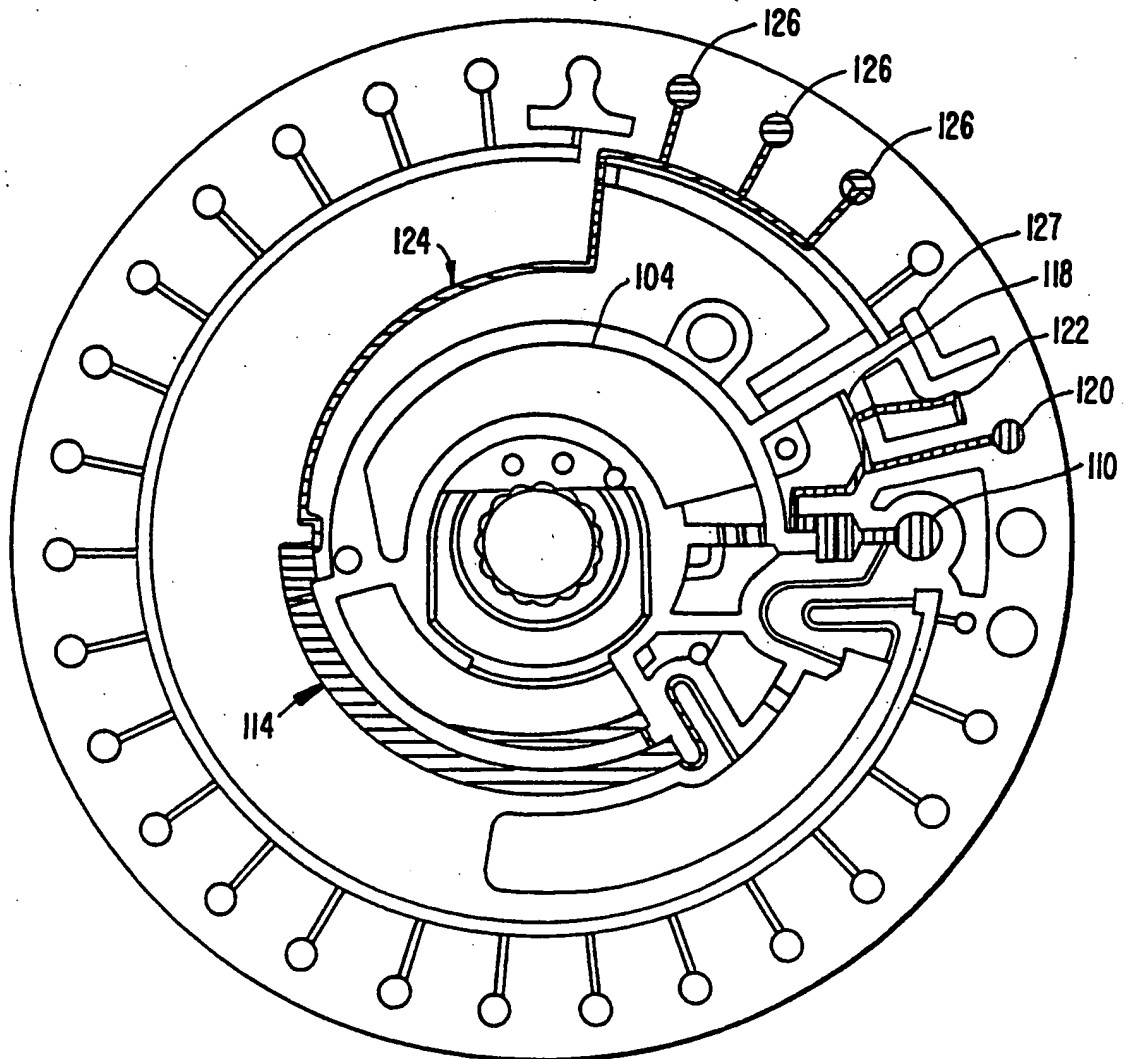
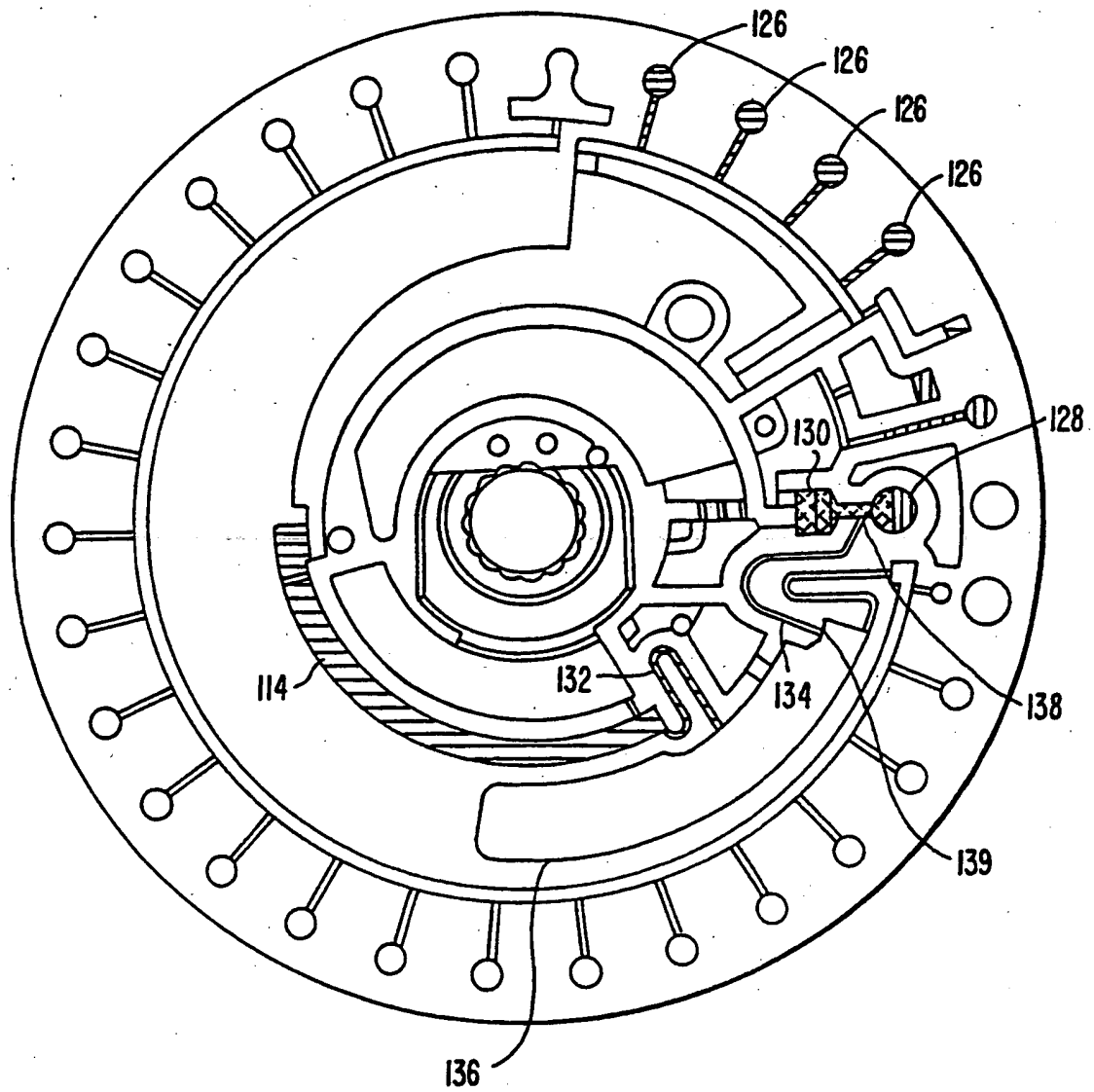


FIG. 1C.

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**FIG. 1D.**

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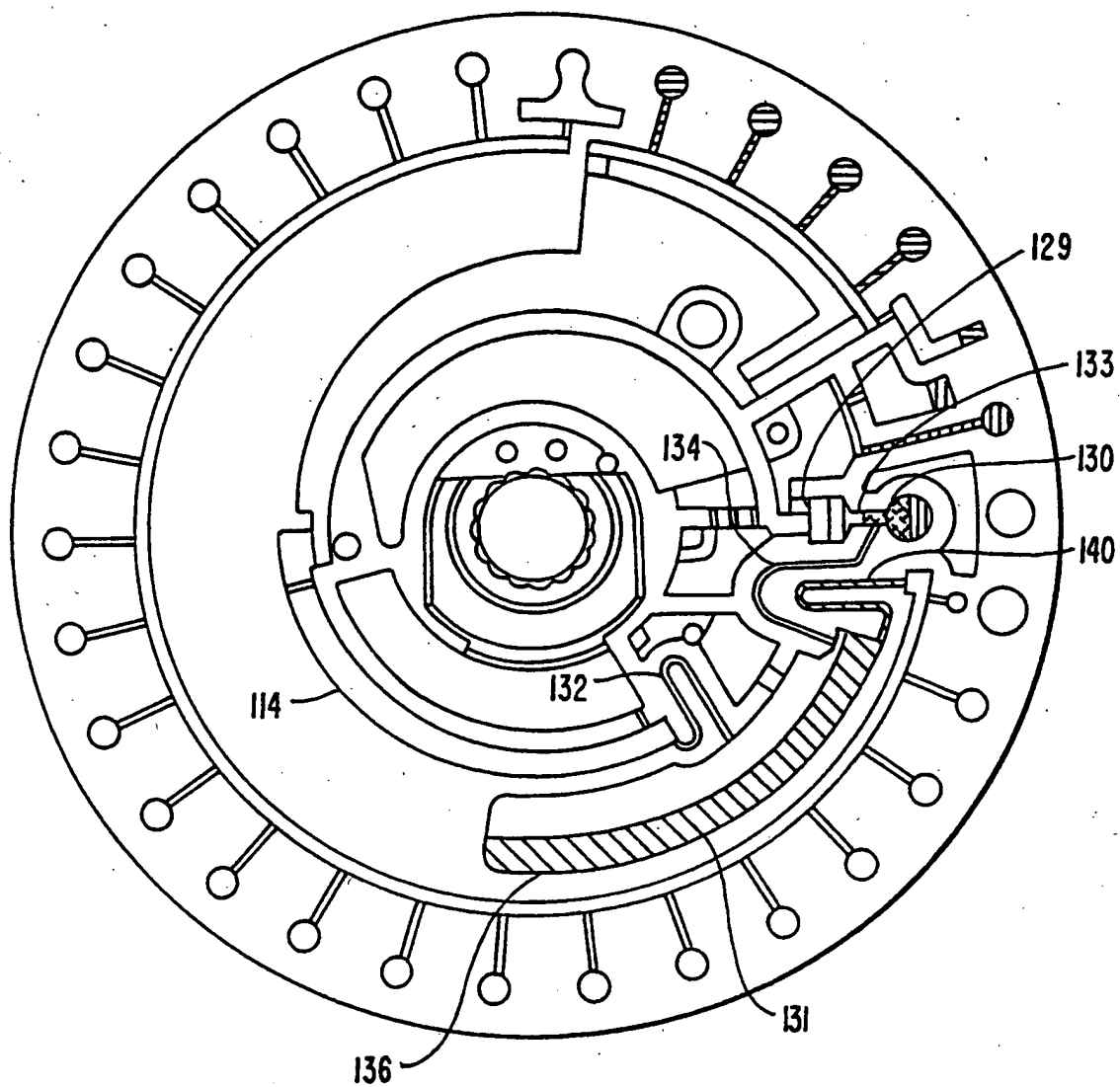


FIG. 1E.

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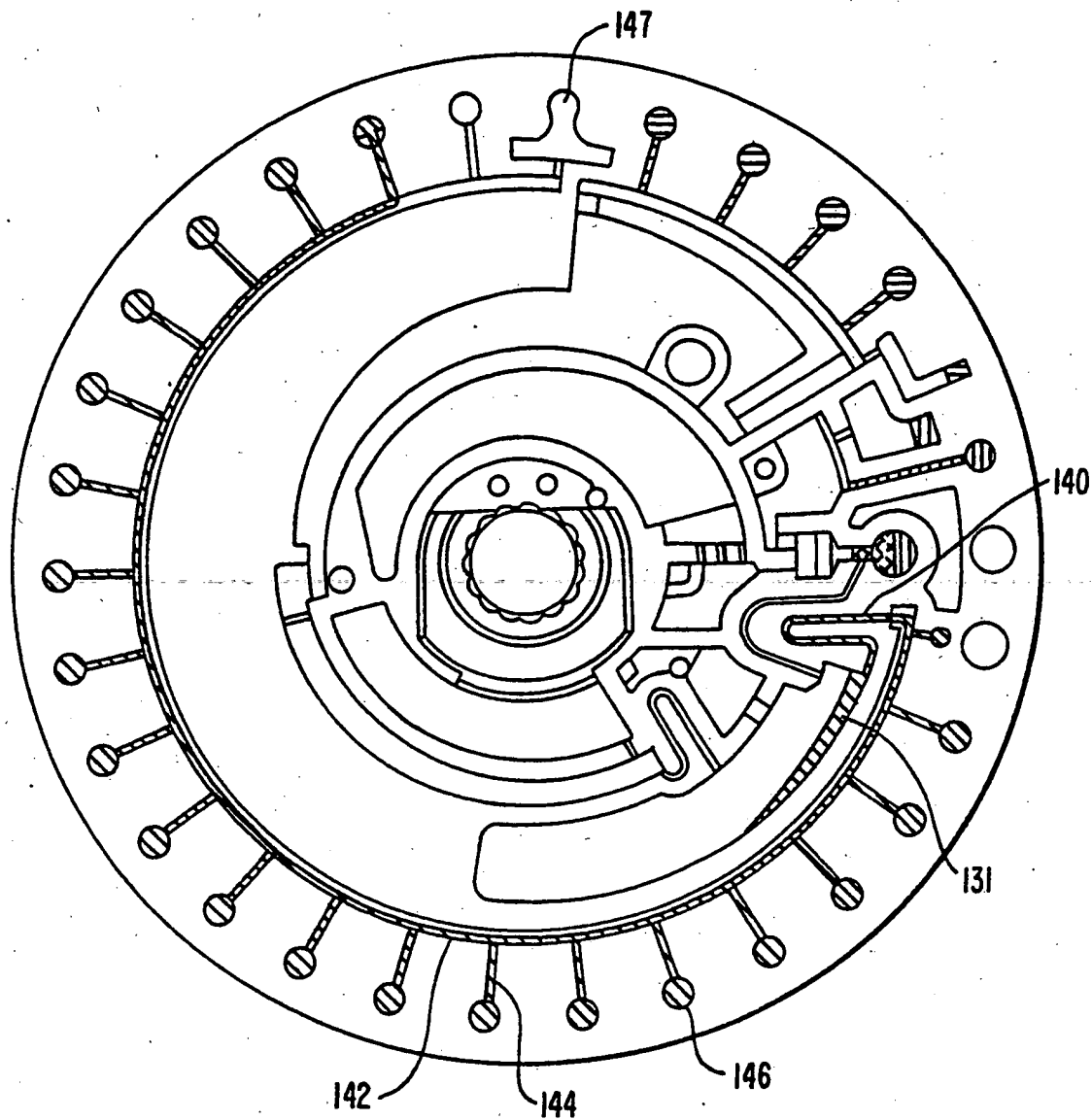


FIG. 1F.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/07145

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G01N 21/07
US CL : 436/45; 422/72, 100, 102; 494/16, 17, 31
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 436/45; 422/72, 100, 102; 494/16, 17, 31

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US, A, 4,743,558 (GUIGAN) 10 May 1988, see elements 6, 7, 8 of figure 1.	1-5
X	US, A, 5,256,376 (CALLAN ET AL.) 26 October 1993, see elements C4, 70, C5 of figure 3.	1-5
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Y		6-10
X	US, A, 4,999,304 (ROBERTSON) 12 March 1991, see elements 32, 18, 34 of figure 1.	1-5, 11-12
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Y		6-10
Y	US, A, 4,894,204 (CORNUT) 16 January 1990, see figure 1.	6-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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